

*Mr Bowles.*  
*Mr. Bowles III.*

*1110. Mr. HALLETT*



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Please attached to  
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CITY OF HEREFORD.

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1936.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

## SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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HEREFORD :

PRINTED BY WILSON & PHILLIPS, AUBREY STREET,

1937.





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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

BY

A. MIDDLETON BROWN,

M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH;

MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

CENTRE; AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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HEREFORD:

WILSON & PHILLIPS, Printers.

# CITY OF HEREFORD.

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## Health Committee:

Councillor Mrs. LUARD, M.B.E., Mayor.

Councillor W. HARRIS, Chairman.

Alderman E. L. WALLIS.

Councillor T. POWELL.

Councillor R. C. MONKLEY

Councillor A. T. PRICE

Councillor T. O. D. STEEL.

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## Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee:

Councillor Mrs. LUARD, M.B.E. Mayor.

Councillor W. HARRIS, Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, with Mesdames W. AINSLIE,  
W. G. C. BRITTEN and H. T. FISH.

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## Housing Acts Committee:

Councillor Mrs. LUARD, M.B.E., Mayor.

Councillor W. PIGOTT, Chairman,

Alderman F. ALLCOCK.

Councillor C. G. MARCHANT.

Councillor F. CUDDON.

Councillor J. E. H. NOLAN.

Councillor **The** Revd. L. J. B. SNELL.

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T. B. FELTHAM, Town Clerk,



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL ANNEXE,

*May, 1937.*

**To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Councillors of the City of Hereford.**

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health of the City for 1936, as required by Article 6 (4) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and the Report of the School Medical Officer for the same period. The Health Report includes the Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and it has been compiled on the plan indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1561.

**PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.**—The principal measure of Public Health Importance to come into operation during the year was the Housing Act, 1935. This Act deals with overcrowding and sets up a standard of overcrowding in houses. A standard of overcrowding in general had not been enacted before and the standard, though not as high as desirable, is a step in the right direction. A census of dwelling houses was made and a very large number of houses had to be measured and the particulars as to available accommodation were supplied to landlords for insertion in the rent book, as required by the Act.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, amends the previous Order and reduces the designations to three—"Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited" and "Pasteurised." The City Council have to issue supplementary licences and an arrangement has been made to co-operate with the County Council in their duties with regard to producers of designated milk in the City.

Of more local interest is the Hereford Corporation Act, 1936. Those parts of the Act which concern the Health Department give additional powers of supervision over the production and sale of ice cream and of potted and preserved meat and fish; over the transport of certain foods, over rubbish thrown into streams, and dust bins. There are powers to supervise camps and camping grounds in the interests alike of the campers and the general public. Power is also given five years after the passing of the Act to require that working-class dwellings shall be provided with a separate and sufficient water closet or earth closet.

These various measures have thrown a considerable amount of additional work on the Health Department.

**VITAL STATISTICS.**—The Birth Rate for 1936 was 13·8 as compared with 14·9 in 1935. The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 14·8. The Crude Death Rate was 12·8, but this figure has to be modified by a correcting factor to allow for the difference in the age and sex distribution of the local population from that of the general population. The Corrected Death Rate is 11·1 and this figure is comparable with the rate of 12·1 for England and Wales.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 40·1: for England and Wales it was 59.

The Registrar General has estimated the population of the City at the middle of 1936 to be 25,320, an increase of 330 during the preceding twelve months.

**HOUSING.**—During the year, 405 new houses were completed; 224 by the Local Authority and 181 by private enterprise.

Three Clearance Areas, which were represented in 1935 were confirmed by the Minister of Health during 1936. Thirty-one Clearance Areas, comprising 257 houses, were represented to the Authority. At the end of the year, twenty-nine had been confirmed by the Minister—two with modifications and two inquiries were pending.

The overcrowding census disclosed that there were 122 dwelling houses in the City overcrowded under the standard laid down by the Housing Act, 1935. Of those, 60 were houses owned by the Corporation and 62 houses privately owned.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—Scarlet Fever was more prevalent than during last year, but the type was on the whole mild and there were no deaths. The number of cases of Diphtheria showed a marked decline. Measles, which is not notifiable, was prevalent during the year; but fortunately the outbreak reached its height during the warmer part of the year. There were two deaths from Measles. No final decision has yet been arrived at with regard to the new Isolation Hospital.

**INFANT WELFARE WORK.**—During the year, the provisions for safeguarding the health of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years were under review and in October a Toddlers' Clinic was instituted. The Clinic is held on Thursday morning at 11 a.m. and the Medical Officer of Health attends at every Clinic.



**SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.**—The general health of the school children was good. The distribution of milk in schools is of undoubted benefit but it is a matter of regret that so few children avail themselves of the arrangements made for obtaining milk on Saturdays and Sundays.

The prevalence of verminous heads amongst a small section of the school children continues to be a matter of concern to the Authority and of reproach to the parents.

**STAFF.**—There has been no change in the staff of the Department during the year. Mr. R. A. G. James obtained the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in June, 1936. I wish to commend the work of the staff of the Department during the year, to thank the voluntary workers in the Infant Welfare Clinics for their invaluable assistance, my colleagues in your service for their co-operation and you, Madam Mayor and Gentlemen for the kind consideration you have given to all matters I have placed before you.

A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health,  
School Medical Officer.*

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

MEDICAL—

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

NAME.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or Part Time.	Other Public Office.
A. MIDDLETON BROWN ..	M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health .. ..	Part ..	School Medical Officer; Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; Police Surgeon —
W. G. MAULE ..	M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Attendant at City Isolation Hospital .. ..	Part ..	—
W. AINSLIE ..	M.D., Ch.B. F.R.C.S.E.	Consultant .. ..	Part ..	—
I. W. MACGREGOR ..	M.B., Ch.B.	Consulting Surgeon for Ear, Nose & Throat	Part ..	—
Mrs. B. E. W. STALLARD ..	M.D., B.S.	Medical Officer, Ante-natal Clinic..	Part ..	—
OTHERS—				
A. J. WILSDON ..	Ph.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Inspector.. ..	Part ..	—
W. T. RIGBY ..	F.I.C.	City Analyst .. ..	Part ..	—
S. PROTHEROE ..	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and Housing Act, etc.	Whole ..	—
J. LEACH ..	Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector	Additional Sanitary Inspector .. ..	Whole ..	—
R. A. G. JAMES ..	Cert. R.S.I.	Sanitary Assistant .. ..	Whole ..	—
W. J. TUDOR ..	—	Clerk .. ..	Whole ..	—
MISS M. M. SCOURFIELD ..	Trained Nurse, Cert. C.M.B.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part ..	School Nurse
MISS E. M. TARBUTT ..	Trained Nurse, Cert. R.S.I.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part ..	School Nurse
MISS E. M. NORMAN ..	Cert. C.M.B. S.R.N.	Health Visitor. Infant Protection Visitor	Part ..	School Nurse
MISS D. BURN ..	—	Clerk .. ..	Part ..	Clerk in School Medical Department
* MISS M. BOOTH ..	Trained Nurse	Matron, City Isolation Hospital ..	Whole ..	—
W. EDWARDS ..	—	Disinfecter .. ..	Whole ..	—
G. DAVIES ..	—	Abattoir Superintendent .. ..	Whole ..	—

\* In addition to the Matron, the female staff of the Isolation Hospital consists of four nurses, a cook a laundrymaid, and a ward maid.



# CITY OF HEREFORD

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## 1936

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### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	5,031 acres
Population (enumerated at Census, 1931)					...	24,163
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population,						
1936	...	...	...	...	...	25,320
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1936) according						
to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	7,099
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£198,407
Sum represented by a Penny Rate				...	...	£783

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The estimated population in 1936 is 25,320—an increase of 330 over the figure for 1935. The movement of the population from the rural areas to the large urban areas in the County continues.

The County Medical Officer has furnished the following figures :—

		1935.	1936.
Population of Whole County	..	110,600	109,780
Population of Urban Districts	...	42,100	42,140
Population of Rural Districts	...	68,500	67,640

There has been no change in the principal occupations of the inhabitants in the City but recent developments at Rotherwas in the Rural District are likely to give more employment to residents in the City.

The following table shows the number of unemployed persons in the City, registered at the Local Labour Exchange, during each month of the year :—

#### UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

1936.				<i>Living in the City.</i>	
				<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>
January	...	...	...	974	272
February	...	...	...	867	259
March	...	...	...	636	203
April	...	...	...	664	178
May	...	...	...	592	119
June	...	...	...	518	121
July	...	...	...	437	115
August	...	...	...	470	89
September	...	...	...	458	88
October	...	...	...	422	167
November	...	...	...	487	152
December	...	...	...	587	99

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	332	181	151
Illegitimate	...	...	...	17	7	10
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				...	13.8	
				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Still Births	...	...	...	16	8	8
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				...	...	44.0
				<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	323	144	179
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				...	12.8	
				<i>Rate per 1,000 total (live &amp; still) births.</i>		
Deaths from Puerperal causes				<i>Deaths.</i>		
No. 29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	0.	0.		
No. 30.	Other puerperal causes	1.	2.7			
				—	—	—
Total				...	1	2.7
				—	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—						
All infants per 1,000 live births				...	40.1	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				...	36.1	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				...	117.6	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				...	35.	
„	„	Measles (all ages)	...	2.		
„	„	Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	0.		
„	„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	1.		

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

**LABORATORY FACILITIES.**—During the year a laboratory has been established in the County Veterinary Department. Samples of milk from producers registered as "Accredited" are collected by officers of the Council and sent to the laboratory for examination.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—A 25 h.p. Morris Motor Ambulance has replaced the old horse drawn ambulance used for the removal of cases of Infectious Disease to the Isolation Hospital.

A 10 h.p. Austin Van has been provided for the conveyance of bedding to and from the Disinfecting Station.

### NURSING IN THE HOME.

**TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.**—There has been no change in these services during the year.

**HEREFORDSHIRE WOMEN'S WELFARE CLINIC.**—This Clinic which is a branch of the National Birth Control Association is held in the City for married women in the whole county. The report for 1936 shows that 72 married women attended. Of these 32 attended for health reasons, 22 for economic reasons and 18 because they wished to space their families.

**HOSPITALS.**—During the year plans for a new Isolation Hospital at Tupsley of 30 beds have been prepared. In October, I attended at the Ministry of Health along with the Town Clerk and the City Surveyor in conference with two officials of the Ministry to consider these plans. One or two minor modifications were suggested and we felt that considerable benefit had been derived from the opportunity kindly afforded of a round table conference on the matter.

At the end of the year the question of having a joint hospital for the whole county instead of two hospitals—one for the City at Tupsley and one for the rest of the county at Stretton Sugwas—was re-opened. It is hoped that definite progress in the important matter will be made during 1937 as I have reported for the past few years that the present hospital buildings are obsolete, unsuitable and inadequate.

**HEREFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—A proposal to establish a Cardiological Department was under consideration by the Managers at the end of the year.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**MIDWIVES.**—There are 18 Midwives in practice in the City. Of these 4 are on the staff of the Herefordshire General Hospital and 1 on the staff of the Public Assistance Institution. The Hereford City Nursing and Maternity Society employ 5 Midwives who work in the homes of the mothers. During 1936 those 5 Midwives conducted 181 confinements and paid 3,004 visits in connection with them: in addition they made 1,038 visits to 65 mothers whom they had attended as maternity nurses.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—There was only one maternal death during 1936.

This was due to Puerperal Eclampsia in a woman aged 21 years. The usual confidential report was submitted to the Ministry of Health.

**PUERPERAL MORBIDITY.**—There were 3 cases of Puerperal Fever. All these made a satisfactory recovery.

There were 6 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. The causes of this condition were:—

Retained Placenta	...	...	1 case.
Retained Membranes	...	...	1 case.
Offensive Lochia	...	...	2 cases.
Mastitis	...	...	1 case.
Shock following an accident in the household	...	...	1 case.

Three of these patients were treated in the Herefordshire General Hospital and three in their own homes. All made a satisfactory recovery.

## VISITS TO HOMES BY HEALTH VISITORS.

### TO INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st visits during the year	...	...	434
2nd visits during the year	...	...	388
3rd visits during the year	...	...	355
4th visits during the year	...	...	153
5th and subsequent visits	...	...	103
Total			1433

Of the 434 first visits 351 were "Birth" visits.

TO CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 1 AND 5 YEARS  
(excluding school children ... .. 3,023.

#### ANTE-NATAL VISITS TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

First visits	...	...	...	...	179.
Total visits	...	...	...	...	634.

#### INFANT FEEDING.

At the 351 Birth visits it was found that :

260 (74%) of the infants were entirely breast fed.

18 (5%)     "         "         "     partly         "

31 (9%)     "         "         "     breast fed and afterwards  
bottle fed.

42 (12%)   "         "         "     entirely bottle fed.

These figures are substantially the same as 1935.

#### SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During 1936, 5,670 pints of Certified Milk were supplied free to expectant and nursing mothers and infants under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health.

In 1935, 5,207 pints were supplied.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The Infant Welfare Clinic is held every Wednesday and Thursday afternoon at the Centre at 135, Saint Owen Street (adjacent to the Town Hall). During the year the facilities provided by the Council were taken advantage of by 70% of the mothers of children whose births were notified during the year, an increase of 6% over 1935.

In October the Council approved of the establishment of a Toddlers' Clinic for children between the ages of 2 and 5 years. Two schemes were submitted to the Health Committee—one scheme was to appoint a Medical Officer from the Practitioners in the City to carry out the Medical work of the Clinic and the other was that the Medical Officer of Health should himself carry out the Medical work of the Clinic in addition to the administration of the scheme. The Health Committee accepted the latter scheme, to be tried for a period of six months and the Toddlers' Clinic was commenced in October. The Clinic is held every Thursday at 11 a.m. Up to the end of the year the attendance of children was satisfactory and opening of the New Clinic did not appear to reduce the number attending the Clinics held on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.



The social side of the work of the Centre is carried out by voluntary workers whose devoted labours contributed greatly to this branch of the work.

At the Infant Welfare Clinics during the year, 599 mothers made 5,053 attendances. The attendances of children under 1 year were 3,680 and of children 1—5 years 1,708.

Of the 599 mothers, 82 came from County districts outside the City.

Minor ailments amongst children under school age are treated at the Town Hall after the School Clinic every morning; and during 1936, 28 children under 1 year made 137 attendances and 99 children over 1 year made 509 attendances.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

This Clinic was held 25 times during the year and 150 expectant mothers made 393 attendances. The figures for 1935 were 99 mothers and 240 attendances. Of the 150 mothers 10 were from the County districts outside the City.

It is hoped that there will be co-operation with the County Council in its scheme for the new Midwives Act.

In May an agreement was completed with the County Council whereby that Council was to pay to the City Council the actual cost of attendance of County mothers at the City Ante-Natal Clinic.

#### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

All children under the age of nine years who are boarded out for reward apart from their parents or near relations are kept under supervision by the Officers of the Health Department. The children are visited from time to time in their homes. During the year 142 home visits were made. Persons accepting such children for reward are required to notify the Local Authority seven days before the reception of the child.

The following information is extracted from the Register kept under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932:—

On Register at 31st December, 1935	...	...	15 children.
Added during 1936	...	...	7 „
			—
			22 „
			—

Taken off Register during 1936 :—

(a) On reaching the age of nine years	...	3 children.
(b) Transferred to care of parent or other relation	...	3 „



(c)	Admitted to an Institution	...	...	1	child.
(d)	Legally adopted	...	...	1	„
				<hr/>	8 children.
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1936				14	„

#### FOSTER MOTHERS.

On Register at 31st December, 1935	...	...	15
On Register at 31st December, 1936	...	...	13

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

Live Births notified	...	...	...	403
Still Births notified	...	...	...	19
Total				<hr/> 422 <hr/>

Of these births 336 were notified by Midwives and 86 by Doctors. In 1935, 462 births and still births were notified. During the year, information of notification of births in the City to mothers ordinarily resident in other areas was sent in 66 cases to the Welfare Authority concerned.

#### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

During 1936, 349 (188 males and 161 females) were born to parents ordinarily resident in the City. This is 23 fewer than in 1935. The Birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 13·8 compared with a Birth Rate for England and Wales of 14·8.

Of the 349 live births, 17 (7 male and 10 female) were illegitimate.

There were 16 still births (8 male and 8 female), all of which were legitimate.

The proportion of live births to still births was very slightly lower than in 1935.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During 1936, fourteen children (7 males and 7 females) died before reaching the age of 12 months. The Infantile Mortality Rate—such deaths per 1,000 live births—was 40·1. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 59. As we are dealing with comparatively small numbers in Hereford, too much significance must not be attached to this big difference in these two rates.

Of the 14 deaths, 9 took place at periods of from 20 minutes to 5 days after birth and are therefore classified as Neo-Natal deaths.

The causes of deaths amongst infants were :—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Prematurity	...	...	...	4	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	1
Intra cranial hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	0
Measles	...	...	...	0	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	0	1
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	1	0
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	0	1
				<hr/> 7	<hr/> 7
				<hr/>	<hr/>

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER.

During the year approximately 3,700 lineal yards of water mains were laid, of which 2,300 were on the Council's estate at Hinton Court. Other extensions were made in Garrick Avenue, Bullingham Lane, Kemble Close, Hampton Dene Road, Arran Avenue and Hinton Road.

The water which is taken from the River Wye inside the City boundary, is a piped supply and is satisfactory in quality and quantity. The water is chlorinated and passed through slow sand filters.

Samples of the water before filtration and from a tap in the town are examined weekly. *B. Coli* was absent from 100 c.c.s. of the tap water on all but one occasion when following a storm of rain in the Valley of the Wye, it was found present in 20 c.c.s. This could be avoided if there was some method of rapid pre-filtration of the water to remove gross suspended matter at times when the river is in flood. Pre-filtration would also lengthen the effective life of the slow sand filters.

#### WELLS.

During the year 9 samples of water from 7 private wells were collected for chemical examination and no evidence of pollution was found.

Two wells became disused, the town water having been laid on to one house and the three houses supplied by the other having been demolished under a Clearance Order.

At the end of the year there were 46 houses in the City supplied by 27 wells. Thirty-seven of these houses are outside the system of the Town mains.



The districts where the houses are situated are as follows :—

	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Wells.</i>
Aylestone Hill ... ..	1	1
Bullingham (Upper) ... ..	17	8
Grafton and Red Hill ... ..	7	6
Holmer ... ..	4	2
King's Acre Road and Huntington	6	4
Putson and Bullingham (Lower)	5	3
Tupsley and Franchisestone ...	5	2
Westfields ... ..	1	1
	—	—
Totals ... ..	46	27
	—	—

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The following extensions of sewerage were carried out during the year :—

Hinton Court Estate and Holme Lacy Road ...	2,850 yards
Upper Ledbury Road ... ..	140 „

Five new houses erected outside the area of the sewerage system were connected to cesspools. I have referred in previous reports to the unsewered areas at Whitecross and the further slope of Aylestone Hill. Complaints are frequently being received from the Whitecross district of the private drainage systems not functioning during times of heavy rainfall.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.**—No pollution of the River Wye and the various streams passing through the area into the river, have been detected during the year.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**—During the year, one conversion from the conservancy system to the water-carriage system was carried out and 12 closets on the conservancy system were abolished in connection with Clearance Areas or Demolition Orders under the Housing Act. Pail closets were provided at two houses erected outside the sewerage system.

The number of conversions to the water-carriage system during the past ten years was 20.

The following are the numbers and types of closets on the conservancy system at the end of the year :—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Privies.</i>	<i>Pails.</i>
Aylestone Hill ... ..	7	—	7
Belmont Road and Hunderton ... ..	2	—	2
Breinton ... ..	6	—	6
Bullingham (Lower) and Putson... ..	6	2	4
Bullingham (Upper) ... ..	12	3	9
Canon Moor ... ..	4	—	4
Grafton and Red Hill ... ..	3	1	2



<i>District.</i>		<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Privies.</i>	<i>Pails.</i>
Hampton Park and Tupsley	... ..	17	—	17
Holmer	... ..	14	5	12
King's Acre and Huntington	... ..	19	5	16
Westfields	... ..	1	—	2
Other Areas	... ..	9	—	9
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	... 100	16	90
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the 100 houses, 92 are outside the City sewerage system and are not in populous or closely-built centres.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.—There has been no change during the year in the methods of collection and disposal of refuse.

An additional cell was constructed and minor alterations carried out at the Refuse Destructor during August. During the installation of the new cell, refuse was tipped on land in Plough Lane and owing to the absence of controlled tipping and the burning of combustible material this gave rise to several complaints of nuisance.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number and nature of inspections and visits made by the staff of the Health Department during the year were as follows :—

Nuisances and work in progress	... ..	701
Re Ashbins	... ..	16
Housing Acts	... ..	1,515
Overcrowding	... ..	639
Tents and Vans	... ..	70
Infectious Disease	... ..	145
Factory and Workshop Act	... ..	103
Bakehouses	... ..	33
Food Preparing Places	... ..	74
Ice Cream Premises	... ..	16
Shops Act	... ..	187
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	... ..	78
Public Slaughterhouse	... ..	164
Stables and Piggeries	... ..	44
Offensive Trades	... ..	7
Public Conveniences	... ..	622
Schools and Public Buildings	... ..	25
Verminous Houses	... ..	72
Miscellaneous	... ..	574
		<hr/>
	Total	... 5,085
		<hr/>

The following table shows the number of statutory and informal notices served during the year and the result of the service of such notices :—

Statute or Byelaws.	Notices not complied with at end of 1935.	Notices served during 1936		Complied with during 1936.	Notices not complied with at end of 1936
		Statutory	Informal		
Public Health Acts ...	8	5	450	449	14
Housing Act ... ..	1	—	19	20	—
Factory & Workshop Act...	—	—	27	27	—
Shops Act ... ..	—	—	61	55	6
Milk and Dairies Order ...	—	—	1	1	—
City Byelaws ... ..	—	—	3	3	—
		5	561		
Totals ... ..	9	566		555	20

In addition to the above notices, 90 reports were made to other departments and 97 reports on cases of notifiable infectious disease were made to the Medical Officer of Health, 22 of which were by the Health Visitors.

The number of complaints received and investigated during the year was 142.

Thirty-two water tests were applied to drainage systems.

## DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

### DRAINAGE.

Obstructed drains opened and cleansed ... ..	94
Defective drainage repaired or relaid ... ..	37
Houses with insufficient drainage, extra provided ... ..	9
Glazed stoneware gully traps fixed ... ..	19
Drainage removed from inside houses ... ..	—
Houses connected to public sewer ... ..	1
Sewage removed from cellars... ..	4
Intercepting and inspection chambers constructed ... ..	12
Inspection chambers repaired ... ..	6
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired ... ..	3
Cesspools abolished ... ..	1

## CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND URINALS.

Obstructions to W.C.'s removed	...	...	...	...	44
Dirty basins of W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	16
W.C.'s repaired or erected	...	...	...	...	21
Insufficient accommodation, extra W.C.'s erected	...	...	...	...	6
Pedestal basins fixed	...	...	...	...	19
Water supply provided to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	7
Soil-pipes repaired or new fixed	...	...	...	...	2
Flushing apparatus repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	25
Ventilation provided to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty walls of W.C.'s limewashed	...	...	...	...	41
Urinals repaired or erected	...	...	...	...	2
Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	1
Pail or Privy Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	12

## DWELLING HOUSES, ETC.

Houses demolished under Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	23
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	54
Verminous houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	29
Dilapidated and dirty houses repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	73
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	41
Spouting repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	27
Chimneys and fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	57
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	48
Doors repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	49
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	...	...	144
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	9
Food pantries provided	...	...	...	...	11
Galvanised refuse bins provided	...	...	...	...	151
Town water supply laid on to houses	...	...	...	...	1
Drinking wells abolished	...	...	...	...	2
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Washhouses repaired or erected	...	...	...	...	12
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty walls of washhouses limewashed	...	...	...	...	17

## SINKS AND WASTE-PIPES.

Dilapidated sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	12
New glazed stoneware sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	14
Waste-pipes repaired or new provided	...	...	...	...	18
Waste-pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected over gullies	...	...	...	...	7

## KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND MANURE.

Nuisances from poultry and animals abated	...	...	...	...	7
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	...	...	...	...	45



## MISCELLANEOUS.

Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Tents and Vans ...	2
Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Swine ... ..	1
Contraventions of Byelaws in respect to Offensive Trades ..	1
Dairies limewashed after notice ... ..	2
Bakehouses limewashed after notice... ..	7
Food preparing places cleansed after notice ... ..	3
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ... ..	19

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City. The public slaughterhouse is referred to under Meat and Other Foods on page 29.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the City.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two tripe boilers, two fellmongers and one gut scraper in the City. One of the tripe boilers and the gut scraper carry on the trade at premises situate at the Public Slaughterhouse. It was found necessary to draw attention to non-observance of two sections of the Byelaws in the case of one of the tripe boilers.

### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Only one instance of contravention of the Byelaws came under notice and the living van was removed from the district.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Health Committee control the public conveniences in the streets and those in the Castle Green, Cattle Market and Cemetery, by their respective Committees.

The temporary convenience at the Car Park, Edgar Street, is inadequate and insanitary and modern conveniences for both sexes should be substituted.

### MAY FAIR.

The annual May Fair was held in the central streets of the City from Tuesday evening 4th May, till Thursday evening 6th May, when it moved to the Car Park in Edgar Street for the two remaining days of the week.

I visited all the living vans with the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the Wednesday.

They were distributed as under :—

Park in Edgar Street (including 1 tent)	...	...	...	...	50
Commercial Road	...	...	...	...	4
Commercial Street	...	...	...	...	3
Broad Street...	...	...	...	...	3
King Street	...	...	...	...	3
St. Peter Street	...	...	...	...	3
Blackfriars Street	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...					68

The 68 vans were occupied by 160 adults and 39 children.

The comparative figures for the past five years are :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Vans.</i>	<i>Adults.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
1931	61	157	53
1932	62	132	42
1933	65	148	48
1934	63	149	25
1935	57	132	25

The standard of cleanliness of the Living Vans was more satisfactory than in previous years and no cases of illness or recent illness was noted.

There were no Coffee Stalls or Refreshment Booths in the streets ; but there were one or two stalls from which confectionery was sold. Much of this confectionary was unwrapped and exposed to contamination by the dusty atmosphere of the Fair. As local traders can readily supply the wants of those attending the Fair in this commodity, the prohibition of such confectionery stalls would cause no hardship.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Rag flock is not manufactured in the City and it is customary for users of such to obtain their supply under a warranty that it complies with the prescribed standard of cleanliness laid down in the Regulations of 1912.

#### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year, 132 shops were inspected under Section 10, which deals with the Arrangements for the Health and Comfort of

Shop Workers and notices were served for the following requirements :—

To provide means of ventilation	...	...	15
To provide means for maintaining a reasonable temperature	...	...	21
To provide sanitary conveniences	...	...	10
To maintain sanitary conveniences	...	...	1
To provide washing facilities	...	...	10
To maintain washing facilities	...	...	2
To provide facilities for taking meals	...	...	3

Exemptions from the provisions of the Section were granted owing to restricted accommodation, and the fact that suitable and sufficient accommodation was conveniently available, in respect to the following :—

Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	4
Washing facilities	...	...	...	...	2

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Eleven observations of factory chimneys were made during the year and in two instances the attention of the firm was drawn to smoke being sent forth in such quantities as to be a nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1875 as amended by the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Complaints were made in respect to the continued emission of black smoke from one of the factory chimneys in the City and received the attention of the Health Committee.

#### SWIMMING BATHS.

The whole of the water at the Public Swimming Bath in Edgar Street is filtered, sterilised, aerated and heated every time the bath is used. Samples of water are taken periodically, and show that it is of a high standard of purity and quite suitable for the purpose.

The public bathing station in the River Wye at Bartonsham is under the control of the Estates Committee and is open during the summer months.

There is dressing accommodation for males and females and an Attendant is in charge during the hours of opening.

#### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 12 Council Houses and 17 other houses were found to be infested. All were disinfested by the Local Authority by means of spraying with formalin and insecticides and by fumigation. The belongings of 5 tenants were disinfested before removal to Council Houses.



## SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition, and water supply, which is from the town mains, of the schools in the City are satisfactory.

The health of the scholars is referred to in the Report of the School Medical Officer at the end of this report. During the year 127 notices were sent to the Head Teachers requiring the exclusion from school of 152 children suffering from or in contact with infectious disease.

## HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936.

This Act received the Royal Assent on the 31st July, 1936, and is divided into parts as follows :—

- Part 1. Preliminary.
- „ 2. Water.
- „ 3. Gas.
- „ 4. Markets.
- „ 5. Streets, Buildings, Sewers and Drains.
- „ 6. Sanitary Provisions.
- „ 7. Camping Grounds, etc.
- „ 8. Financial Provisions.
- „ 9. Miscellaneous Provisions.

Section 104 of Part 6 deals with the registration of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Vendors and up to the end of the year, 7 Manufacturer Vendors and 7 Vendors were registered.

Section 108 deals with the registration of premises used for the preparation of potted, and preserved foods and 29 premises were registered.

The Medical Officer of Health along with other City Officials attended at the House of Commons and gave evidence before the Committee on Thursday, 2nd April.

## FACTORY, AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i> (4)
FACTORIES .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	18	8	—
WORKSHOPS .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	70	16	—
WORKPLACES .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' premises)	15	3	—
Total .. .. .	103	27	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. ..	13	13	—	—
Want of ventilation .. ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.. ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	9	9	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .. ..	5	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .. ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total .. ..	27	27	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## 3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLSOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.—Nil.

### HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority ... ..	224
By other bodies or persons ... ..	181
Total ... ..	405

## 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 450
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1150

(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	365*
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					365*
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...		320
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	23

\*Included in this number are 257 houses dealt with in Clearance Areas.

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...		23
--	--	---	-----	-----	-----	--	----

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a)		Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—					
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...			—
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices .—					
	(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	—
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...				—
(b)		Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—					
(1)		Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	7
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
	(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	7



(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	27
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... .. Appeals were made to the County Court in respect to two Demolition Orders. No objection was offered by the Local Authority and the Judge accepted undertakings that the premises should not be used for human habitation.	23
(d)	Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	20
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—
4.	HOUSING ACT, 1935. OVERCROWDING.	
(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	84
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	98
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	624
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	16
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	54
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	443
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ...	—

## CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following Clearance Areas which were represented in 1935 under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, were the subject of Ministry of Health Inquiries in 1936 :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>		<i>No of Houses.</i>	<i>No. of Persons Displaced.</i>
No. 15.	63 and 64, Saint Martin Street ...	...	2	8
No. 16.	109 to 119 Ross Road ...	...	11	36
No. 17.	121 and 122, Ross Road ...	...	2	8
<b>Total</b>			<u>15</u>	<u>52</u>

The Clearance Orders were confirmed and the buildings were demolished during the year.

During the year official representations were made in respect to the following properties and the Council declared them to be Clearance Areas within the meaning of Section 1 of the Act :—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>		<i>No of Houses.</i>	<i>No. of Persons Displaced.</i>
No. 18.	1, 3, 5 and 7, Green Street ...	...	4	17
No. 19.	3 and 5, Weaver's Court, Saint Owen Street, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 26, 28 and 30, Green Street, 22 to 33, Mill Street		22	96
No. 20.	1 to 9, Garrahwel Cottages, 1 and 2, Dignity Cottages and 1, 2 and 3, Broomy Hill Cottages, Broomy Hill		14	44
No. 21.	1 to 4, Anchor and Can Cottages, Hinton Road ...	...	4	15
No. 22.	1, 2 and 3, Croft Cottages, Hinton Road		3	13
No. 23.	1, 2 and 3, Wye Cottages, Putson ...	...	3	13
No. 24.	1 to 11, Belmont Road and 123 to 134 and 136, Ross Road ...	...	23	74
No. 25.	1 to 6, Old Eign Hill Cottages ...	...	6	12
No. 26.	55 to 58, Whitecross Street ...	...	4	11
No. 27.	11 to 15, Friars Street ...	...	5	17
No. 28.	16 to 36, Friars Street ...	...	21	74
No. 29.	3 and 4, Cross Street, 2 and 54 to 59, Friars Street ...	...	9	28
No. 30.	177, 178 and 179, Edgar Street ...	...	3	6

No. 31.	41 to 45, 47 and 48, Newmarket Street	7	25
No. 32.	1 to 6, Gaol Street ... ..	6	16
No. 33.	11 to 24 and 1, 2 and 3, Truant's Court, Gaol Street and 92 to 97, Bath Street	23	72
No. 34.	67 to 77, Bath Street ... ..	11	43
No. 35.	20 and 21, Bath Street ... ..	2	9
No. 36.	1 to 6, Pack Horse Yard, Belmont Road	6	17
No. 37.	31 to 36, 36A, 37 to 43, Gaol Street, 51 to 58, 41, 42, Bath Street, Lindon Villa, Bath Street and 2 to 11, Portfield Row ... ..	35	115
No. 38.	49, 50 and 41, Saint Owen Street ...	3	6
No. 39.	54, 55 and 56, Saint Owen Street ...	3	7
No. 40.	38 to 44, Maylord Street ... ..	7	26
No. 41.	1 to 6, Gwynne Place, Gwynne Street ...	6	31
No. 42.	1 and 2, Deen's Court, Bridge Street ...	2	10
No. 43.	8 to 15, Bewell Terrace, Bewell Street	8	31
No. 44.	1, 2 and 3, Sergeant's Court, Church Street ... ..	3	5
No. 45.	Deferred.		
No. 46.	17 to 22, Little Berrington Street ...	6	32
No. 47.	2 to 5, Whitefriars Street ... ..	4	21
No. 48.	47 to 50, Whitecross Street ... ..	4	15
Total		257	901

Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during 1936 in respect to Areas Nos. 18 to 46 inclusive, and were pending at the close of the year in respect to Nos. 47 and 48. The Clearance Orders were confirmed with the exception of two houses, No. 177, Edgar Street (Area No. 30) which was deleted for action to be taken under Section 19 of the Act, and "Lindon Villa," Bath Street (Area No. 37) which was deleted on an undertaking to execute works.

During the year, 146 families comprising 564 persons were rehoused from Clearance Areas.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

### MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER.

During the year, four applications for registration as retail purveyors of milk and one as a cowkeeper and wholesale and retail purveyor in the City were granted. Three of the retail purveyors and the cowkeeper and wholesale and retail purveyor were transfers from previously registered persons.



At the end of the year, the registers contained the names and addresses in the City of 55 persons registered as follows :—

- 2 Cowkeepers and Dairymen.
- 3 Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors
- 8 Cowkeepers and Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.
- 9 Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors.
- 33 Retail Purveyors.

In addition 67 persons in the Rural Districts of Hereford, Dore, Ledbury and Weobley, are registered for the sale of milk in the City as follows :—

- 21 Wholesale Purveyors.
- 8 Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.
- 38 Retail Purveyors.

During the year, 78 visits were paid to Cowsheds and Dairies, and it was found necessary to draw attention to the following contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Want of Limewashing of Dairy	...	...	...	2
Carrying on trade of purveyor of milk without being registered	...	...	...	1
Absence of name and address on vehicle	...	...	...	3

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1923 and 1936.

There are three retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified) in the City. The milk in each case is produced and bottled in the Hereford Rural District.

All milk distributed under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health to nursing and expectant mothers and supplied to the City Isolation Hospital is Tuberculin Tested Milk (Certified).

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Twenty samples of ordinary milk were collected and submitted to the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., for complete bacteriological examination.

The following are the reports :—

No.				<i>Presence of Bacillus Coli in</i>			<i>Tubercle Bacilli.</i>
	<i>No. of Bacteria</i>			1	1	1	
	<i>per c.c.</i>			100 c.c.	1000 c.c.	10000 c.c.	
1	...	25,660	...	—	—	—	—
2	...	35,660	...	—	—	—	—
3	...	74,000	...	+	—	—	—
4	...	47,660	...	—	—	—	—
5	...	112,660	...	+	—	—	—
6	...	147,000	...	+	+	—	—

7	...	45,660	...	—	—	—	—
8	...	227,500	...	+	+	—	—
9	...	355,000	...	+	+	—	—
10	...	136,660	...	+	+	—	—
11	...	44,000	...	+	+	—	—
12	...	34,000	...	+	+	—	—
13	...	132,660	...	+	+	+	—
14	...	225,000	...	+	+	—	—
15	...	163,660	...	+	—	—	—
16	...	27,330	...	—	—	—	—
17	...	9,900	...	—	—	—	—
18	...	7,800	...	—	—	—	—
19	...	113,660	...	+	+	—	—
20	...	810	...	—	—	—	—

(" Certified ").

All the samples were taken in the streets from hand buckets or churns in course of delivery to consumers except Nos. 15 and 20 which were bottled.

The attention of the retailers who were also producers in the City was drawn to the reports on Nos. 5, 8, 10 and 12, and copies of the reports on Nos. 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, were sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district from which the producer retailer came into the City.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are no private slaughterhouses in the City and slaughtering takes place at the Public Slaughterhouse owned by the Council. It is under the control of the Markets Committee with a Resident Superintendent. The humane killer is used on all animals except pigs which are stunned electrically.

All meat is inspected and doubtful carcasses are detained for examination by the Medical Officer of Health or the qualified Meat Inspector.

The opinion of the Veterinary Inspector is sought when necessary.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was:—  
 Beeves, 3,151; Calves, 517; Sheep and Lambs, 11,504; and Pigs, 5,937. Total 21,109 as compared with 20,956 in 1935.

The following diseased or unsound conditions were found and in all cases the carcasses or portions were surrendered and destroyed at the Destructor :—

BOVINES.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	13
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Actinomycosis	..	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1
Emaciation	...	...	...	1
Distomatosis	...	...	...	3
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	1
Bacterial Necrosis	...	...	...	1
Echinococcus Cysts	...	...	...	1
Decomposition	...	...	...	2
Injury	...	...	...	3

(Amount condemned, 8,125 lbs.)

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Pleurisy	...	...	...	4
Oedema	...	...	...	2
Emaciation	...	...	...	2
Fevered Condition	...	...	...	1
Septic Metritis	...	...	...	1
Lymphadenitis	...	...	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	1

(Amount condemned, 504 lbs.)

PIGS.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	4
Peritonitis	...	...	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	1
Emaciation	...	...	...	1
Injury	...	...	...	4

(Amount condemned, 990 lbs.)

Prosecutions under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1925, are referred to under Legal Proceedings on page 40.



## OTHER FOODS.

The following unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed during the year:—1 tub of haddocks (90 lbs.), 5 boxes of kippered herrings (100 lbs.), 1 salmon (8½ lbs.), 3 tins of prawns (45 lbs.), 3 cured hams (21 lbs.), 17 boxes of cured fish (170 lbs.) and 1 box of sprats (28 lbs.).

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

During the year, 66 annual licences to slaughter or stun animals in a Slaughterhouse or Knacker's Yard were renewed and one new licence was granted.

## BAKEHOUSES.

There are 28 bakehouses in the City and during periodical inspections it was found necessary to serve 7 notices requiring the limewashing of premises.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ending 31st December, 1936, and the result of the analysis:—

ARTICLE.	Number Submitted.		Number Genuine.		Number Adulterated	
	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.
Milk ... ..	27	7	26	5	1	2
Condensed Milk ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Cream ... ..	6	...	6	...	...	...
Butter ... ..	8	...	8	...	...	...
Margarine ... ..	4	...	3	...	1	...
Cream Crisps (Confectionery) ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rice ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...
Sago ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...
Arrowroot ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Pepper ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...
Ginger (Ground) ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Pearl Barley ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Sausages ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Jam ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Marmalade ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cream of Tartar ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bi.-Carbonate of Soda ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Citrate of Magnesia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Camphorated Oil ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Compound Liquorice Powder ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Paragoric ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	74	7	71	5	3	2
	81		76		5	

## OBSERVATIONS.

MILK.—All the samples were free from preservatives, artificial colouring matters and excessive amounts of extraneous dirt.

The average composition of the samples was:—

		March	Quarter ending		
			June	September	December
Solids not Fat (8.5%)	...	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.5
Fat (3.0%)	... ..	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.7

The legal limit is shown in parenthesis.

An informal sample contained 25 per cent. of added water.

Formal samples were taken from the vendor and from the wholesaler supplying him. These contained 42.50 per cent, and 37.50 per cent of added water respectively.

Proceedings were instituted and resulted in fines of 10/- and costs 14/6 being inflicted in each case.

In connection with these cases the adulteration took place in the County but the Cowkeeper had evidently become suspicious as samples taken by the County Authority were found to be genuine.

CREAM (TINNED).—All the samples were genuine and free from preservatives and thickening substances. The fat content varied from 23% to 26%.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE.—All the samples were free from preservatives, and, with the exception of one of the samples of Margarine, which contained 16.2% of moisture, the moisture content was below the legal limit 16%.

DRUGS.—A sample of Camphorated Oil was reported to be deficient of 7% of Camphor. The attention of the Vendor was drawn to the deficiency and a satisfactory explanation was given.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

During the year there were two prosecutions under the Act for exposing for sale by retail Imported Raw Tomatoes and Imported Salmon not bearing an indication of origin. Fines of 10/- and 5/- respectively were inflicted.

Eight written cautions for failing to mark imported goods with an indication of origin were sent to Traders, six in respect of Tomatoes and two in respect of Meat.

Sixty-three circulars were sent to Grocers and Provision Dealers drawing attention to the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1934, requiring the marking of imported Bacon and



Ham, forty-two to Butchers in respect to imported Meat and nine to Poultry Dealers in respect to imported Ducks, Fowls, Geese and Turkeys.

#### ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

There are no premises in the City where Artificial Cream is manufactured, and no instance of the commodity being retailed has been met with.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

Three samples of Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk and one of Condensed Full Cream Milk were submitted for analysis. The former were found to comply with the Regulations as to labelling and to contain the equivalent pints of milk as stated on the labels.

The sample of Condensed Full Cream Milk which was manufactured in New Zealand and which was guaranteed to contain the equivalent of three-quarters of a pint of milk, was certified to contain 0.69 of a pint, a deficiency of 8 per cent.

A further sample taken in January, 1937, was found to be deficient of 4 per cent.

The attention of the Vendor was drawn to the matter and a report was sent to the Ministry of Health under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923. The Vendor's stock was returned to the importers who informed me that, together with their stock of the same brand, it had been withdrawn from sale for human consumption.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927. PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1927.

There has been no necessity for any action under these Regulations.

The City Analyst examines all samples submitted to him under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for the presence of preservatives and none were found.

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the City Analyst, Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C., of Birmingham and bacteriological examinations of milk by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., of London.



## NUTRITION.

As Hereford is the centre of an agricultural district, there is no lack of the so called protective foods. There is no evidence of malnutrition amongst the inhabitants. The cultivation of allotments and gardens is encouraged by the Local Authority.

For children and expectant mothers arrangements are made to give extra nourishment and those who are not eligible under the Authority's scheme are referred to the Public Assistance Authority or the Local Unemployment Assistance Board.

## SHELL-FISH (MOLLUSCAN).

There has been no necessity to take any action under the Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are admitted to the Authority's Isolation Hospital at Tupsley where only two infectious diseases can be dealt with at the same time. All other cases requiring to be admitted to an Isolation Hospital are sent to the Hereford Rural District Council Hospital and the Authority pay the cost to that Council. During 1936 the following cases were admitted to the Rural District Hospital :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough and Broncho Pneumonia	...					1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	9
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	1

The case of Scarlet Fever was admitted from the Herefordshire General Hospital under the agreement made with the Rural District Council as the patient's home was in that district. All the cases of Measles were removed from the Herefordshire General Hospital where they had developed the disease after admission for some other condition.

## GENERAL.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was higher than 1935. There were 125 notifications apart from Tuberculosis. The increase was due to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the first half of the year.

There were no cases of Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cebro Spinal Fever, Malaria or Dysentery notified during the year.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Sixty-one cases were notified during the year compared with twenty cases in 1935. Of these, 12 cases were associated with an Educational Establishment in the City.

All the pupils were examined by the Medical Officer of Health to find possible missed cases but cases continued to occur at intervals particularly amongst the day scholars and it was considered desirable to close the school three weeks before the Easter vacation. No further cases occurred.

The type of disease was on the whole mild and there were no deaths.

Forty-six cases were admitted to Hospital.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Thirty-five cases were notified as compared with sixty-one cases in 1936. All except four were removed to the City Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

There is no Diphtheria Immunisation Work done in the City.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of Enteric Fever occurred in a boy aged 7 years. The boy had been in the habit of paddling in the River Wye just below the entrance of the effluent from the Sewage Works and this may have been the source of infection.

There was no evidence of any contact with any cases outside the City.

## MEASLES.

This disease was prevalent during the year.

226 cases were notified amongst children attending the Elementary Schools. There were two deaths from Measles. The children were aged 5 years and 7 months respectively.

## INFLUENZA.

Hereford was beginning to be affected by the general prevalence of this disease towards the end of the year.

The type was generally mild.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

These diseases are referred to elsewhere in this report.

## PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table gives a summary of the work done for the City at the County Laboratory during the year :—

	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
For Diphtheria Bacilli (K.L.B.)	158	514	672
For Typhoid Fevers (Widal re-action)...	—	7	7
For Tubercle Bacilli ...	18	5	23
Hairs for Ringworm Spores ...	—	3	3
Urine for :—			
(1) Pus ...	5	3	8
(2) Casts ...	2	5	7
(3) Sugar ...	1	4	5
(4) Albumen ...	1	8	9
(5) Urates ...	2	—	2
(6) Red Blood Cells ...	3	2	5
(7) Spermatozoa ...	1	—	1
(8) Leucocytes ...	2	—	2
(9) Tubercle Bacilli ...	—	1	1
(10) Streptococci ...	3	—	3
(11) Straphylococci ...	2	—	2
(12) Oxlates ...	1	—	1
(13) B. Coli ...	6	2	8
Total ...	205	554	759

Specimens sent to Birmingham University :—

Swabs for K.L.B. (Virulence Test) ...	6	11	17
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## DISINFECTION.

The following are particulars in regard to disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc., after infectious disease :—

	<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Bedding.</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	55	57
Diphtheria ...	35	35
Enteric Fever ...	1	1
Erysipelas ...	1	1
Phthisis ...	17	14
Other Diseases ...	7	13
Total ...	116	121

In addition, 15 Hospital Wards, 1 Private Motor Car and 1 Tuberculosis Shelter were disinfected.





Two lots of bedding, 24 Public Library Books and 24 Private Circulating Library Books were destroyed.

Fluid disinfectant is supplied in bottles suitably labelled with directions for use, to houses where infectious disease has occurred and is also supplied for use at Elementary Schools.

The following table shows the incidence of Infectious Disease in the three wards in the City :—

			<i>Ledbury</i>	<i>Leominster</i>	<i>Monmouth</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	23	22	16
Diphtheria	...	...	12	9	14
Pneumonia	...	...	3	3	1
Erysipelas	...	...	4	1	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	1	5
Typhoid Fever	...	...	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	3	1	1

### CANCER.

There were 35 deaths from Cancer (11 males and 24 females) compared with 42 deaths in 1935. Facilities for treatment of this disease by Deep Ray Therapy are now available at the Herefordshire General Hospital.

### PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1936.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>				<i>Deaths.</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15-25 years .. ..	3	1	1	1	6	2	2	—
25-35 years .. ..	3	8	—	1	3	1	—	—
35-45 years .. ..	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
45-55 years .. ..	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
55-65 years .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	11	12	2	3	13	7	2	1

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

<i>Cases</i>			<i>Vision Unimpaired</i>	<i>Vision Impaired</i>	<i>Total Blindness</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Treated</i>					
	<i>At Home</i>	<i>In Hospital</i>				
5	I	4	5	—	—	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPER-ANNUATION ACT, 1922.—8 male candidates were medically examined under the above Act and were passed as fit for office under the Corporation.



LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Summonses.	Statute under which Proceedings were Instituted.	Offence.	Fines.			Costs.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	Public Health Act, 1925	Not causing walls and ceiling of a room used for the storage of food to be cleansed .. ..	1	0	0	—	—	—	Withdrawn
1	ditto	Not preventing an accumulation of refuse in a room used for the storage of food .. ..	1	0	0	—	—	—	
1	ditto	Storing food in a room so placed that odours from a sanitary convenience could penetrate to such room	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	Depositing meat in a room without observing due cleanliness of room and apparatus therein .. ..	1	0	0	—	—	—	
1	ditto	Causing meat to be conveyed in a vehicle which was not clean .. ..	2	10	0	—	—	—	
1	ditto	Causing meat to be conveyed in a vehicle without being adequately protected .. ..	2	10	0	—	—	—	
1	Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	Exposing for sale by retail imported Raw Tomatoes not bearing an indication of origin .. ..	10	0	0	—	—	—	
1	ditto	Exposing for sale by retail imported Salmon not bearing an indication of origin .. ..	5	0	0	—	—	—	
1	Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	Selling milk containing 42.50 per cent. of added water .. ..	10	0	0	—	14	6	
1	ditto	Selling milk containing 37.5 per cent. of added water .. ..	10	0	0	—	14	6	
2	Housing Act, 1930	Using premises in respect of which a Closing Order was operative by letting for human habitation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Withdrawn. Premises vacated before date of hearing.



## Deaths of Residents

AGE

Cause of Death.				0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25
1.	Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Measles	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3.	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
10.	Other Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
11.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Cancer of:—											
	Alimentary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Muscular System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
17.	Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Other Respiratory Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Other Liver Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Other Digestive Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Other Puerperal Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31.	Congenital Causes	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
34.	Other Violence	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
35.	Other defined Disease	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
36.	Ill-defined Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS				14	..	2	..	1	1	4	7	10



EFORD.

all Causes, 1936.

ARS.

35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and up.	Totals.			Wards.		
						Males	Females	Total	Ledbury	Leominster	Monmouth
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I	..	I	2	..	I	3	2	5	I	3	I
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	I	I	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	4	2	I	..	..	12	11	23	6	10	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	I	I	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I	I	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	I	6	5	5	..	6	11	17	6	5	6
I	I	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	I	I
..	..	I	2	I	..	..	4	4	I	2	I
I	2	I	I	..	..	2	3	5	I	2	2
I	..	I	..	..	..	I	I	2	I	I	..
..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	I	I	..	..
..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	I	..
..	..	..	..	I	..	..	I	I	..	I	..
I	I	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	..	I	I
..	..	I	2	3	..	3	3	6	3	I	2
2	4	8	3	9	4	11	19	30	9	11	10
6	7	18	17	10	9	30	44	74	30	24	20
..	..	I	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	I	..
..	..	4	10	I	I	7	9	16	4	5	7
..	..	..	I	2	..	2	I	3	I	I	I
2	3	2	3	5	2	10	9	19	2	7	10
..	..	..	..	I	..	I	..	I	..	..	I
..	2	..	I	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	I
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	I	..
I	2	..	..	..	..	I	2	3	..	2	I
..	I	..	I	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
..	..	..	2	I	..	2	I	3	2	..	I
..	I	2	I	I	2	3	4	7	2	3	2
I	I	..	2	4	..	3	6	9	3	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	..	I	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	4	5	I
..	..	..	..	5	11	6	10	16	8	5	3
..	2	I	..	..	..	I	3	4	2	I	I
I	..	I	I	I	..	6	I	7	3	2	2
4	9	10	2	6	..	18	19	37	15	11	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	41	62	59	56	30	144	179	323	112	112	99



Report of the  
School Medical Officer  
for 1936.



**Education Committee :**

Councillor Mrs. LUARD, M.B.E., J.P. (Mayor)

Councillor H. P. BARNSELY (Chairman)

Alderman A. D. STEEL

Councillor F. CUDDON

Alderman E. L. WALLIS

Councillor J. E. H. NOLAN

Alderman F. W. ALLCOCK

Councillor The Revd. L.J. B. SNELL

**Nominated Members :**

Mrs. D. W. HARRIS

The Very Revd. The DEAN of

The Revd. B. MINNEY

HEREFORD

**Care Committee :**

Councillor Mrs. LUARD, M.B.E., J.P. (Mayor)

Alderman E. L. WALLIS (Chairman).

Alderman F. W. ALLCOCK

Miss M. BULL

Councillor J. E. H. NOLAN

Mrs. E. F. BULMER

Councillor The Revd. L. J. B. SNELL Mrs. D. W. HARRIS

Mrs. W. AINSLIE

Mrs. H. R. MINES

Mrs. W. G. C. BRITTEN

Miss S. M. SMITH

Mrs. H. F. TUKE

A. P. WHITEHEAD, M.C., B.A., Director of Education.

**School Medical Department :**

*School Medical Officer :* A. MIDDLETON BROWN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

*School Dental Officer :* T. W. VOSE DAVIES, L.D.S.

*Eye Surgeon :* H. W. BARNES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*School Nurses :* Miss M. M. SCOURFIELD, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Miss E. M. TARBUTT, S.R.N., Cert. R.S.I. and C.M.B.

Miss E. M. NORMAN, S.R.N., C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I.

*School Attendance Officer :* E. STEPHENS

*Record Clerk :* Miss D. BURN

# Annual Report for the Year 1936.

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## (1) STAFF.

There has been no change during the year.

## (2) CO-ORDINATION.

The work of the School Medical Service is co-ordinated with the Public Health work of the Authority and most of the Officers engaged in the work have duties in both departments.

## THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

### (3) SCHOOL HYGIENE. (a) ACCOMMODATION.

The table below shows the total number of children on the registers of the various schools at December, 1936, together with the accommodation at the schools approved by the Board of Education. These figures were supplied by the Director of Education.

<i>School.</i>					<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>Places.</i>
All Saints, Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	161	245
Holmer Council, Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	165	200
Lord Scudamore, Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	228	300
St. James, Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	139	250
St. Martin's, Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	181	177
R. C. School, Mixed and Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	300	345
Tupsley, Mixed and Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	178	214
Holmer C. of E. Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	274	281
Blue Coat Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	238	320
Lord Scudamore Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	362	360
St. Peter's Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	179	236
Lord Scudamore, Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	410	360
St. Owen's, Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	366	390
					<hr/> 3181	<hr/> 3678

It will be seen that there are 497 more places than children on the registers. In St. Martin's Infants School and Lord Scudamore Girls School, there is a small excess of children over places, but in Lord Scudamore Boys School there are 50 more pupils than places; so that children have to be taught in the School Hall. To meet this overcrowding and to accommodate the demands of a rapidly growing population in the area of the City south of the River Wye, the Authority is to build a new school with accommodation for 450 infants and juniors on a site adjacent to the City Council's Housing Estate in Hinton Court.



The New Minor Ailment Clinic to which I referred last year is now nearing completion, and it is hoped to transfer that branch of the work from the very unsuitable premises in the Basement of the Town Hall, early in 1937.

The accommodation provided is waiting room, dressing room and consulting room. The School Nurses' room will be on the first floor of the same building.

During the year improved heating arrangements have been installed at Holmer Infants and Tupsley Schools.

The play ground at Holmer Mixed School has been resurfaced and a cycle shed provided. The roadway leading from Green Street to St. James' School has been retarred and resurfaced.

All the schools are now provided with a readily available supply of hot water.

The usual cleaning and redecorating was carried out during the summer holidays.

#### **(b) HEATING AND VENTILATION.**

Records of the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit are made, and recorded on charts in all the classrooms at both sessions on each school day. A study of these records show that with very few exceptions the heating and ventilation are satisfactory. At Tupsley School, where (as stated above) new heating arrangements have been made, Room IV and the Infants Room were too cold during several mornings in January and February. During the same months Room I at St. James' School was below 50 degrees Fahrenheit on several occasions, and during November and December the temperature recorded in Room I at Holmer Mixed School was too low on several mornings. During the year there were no spells of excessively warm or cold weather while the schools were open.

#### **(4) MEDICAL INSPECTION.**

The Regulations require that every child shall be examined at least three times during the years of school attendance—on entry, at the age of 8, and prior to leaving school. For this purpose every school is visited during the first half of the year and all children in these categories are examined. The first examination of the Entrant Group is carried out after Easter as more children are likely to enter school then, and it is desirable to see them as early as possible after admission.

A list of all children who have been examined is handed to the Head Teacher for entry in the School Register.



During 1936 the number of children submitted to Routine Medical Examination was:—

			<i>Entrants.</i>	<i>8 Years Old.</i>	<i>Leavers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Boys	...	...	154	176	159	486
Girls	...	...	151	155	166	475
			<hr/> 305	<hr/> 331	<hr/> 325	<hr/> 961

The corresponding figures for 1935 were: Entrants, 392; 8-year-old, 298; Leavers, 386; Total, 1,076.

The lower figure for Entrants is accounted for in part by the fact that during 1935 nursery classes were established in two schools to which children were admitted under 5 years who in the ordinary way would not have been admitted till 1936. The lower figure for Leavers is an indication that the larger number of children born in the years immediately succeeding the Great War are now past Elementary School age.

In addition to these 961 children, 49 other children were inspected at school. These were children who had been absent at the time they were due for examination last year or children who had been admitted to schools in the City and who had previously attended schools in other Areas.

1469 children were inspected as "special cases".

These are children referred to the School Medical Officer for some particular defect, by Teachers, Parents, School Nurses or the School Attendance Officer. The majority attend at the Minor Ailment Clinic at the Town Hall; and so there is no delay in dealing with them as would be the case if they had to wait till the next visit to the school for the purpose of carrying out Routine Medical Inspections.

##### **(5) FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION. (a) NUTRITION.**

On 31st December, 1934, the Board of Education issued an Administrative Memorandum (No. 124) instructing School Medical Officers to classify all children inspected into four classes according to the state of their general nutrition—Excellent, Normal, Slightly Sub-Normal and Bad. This has been done in Table IIB at the end of this report. It will be seen that amongst the 961 children in the three routine age groups, no child was marked as bad, and only 83 were found to be in a state of sub-normal nutrition. The figures would indicate that there is a slight improvement in the nutrition of the children as a smaller percentage of children are in the sub-normal group in the Entrant group than in the eight-year-old group and a smaller percentage in the eight-year-old group than in the Leaver group. Further, in 1935 the percentage of these three groups was 12.5 while last year it was only 8.6.

The following table gives the average heights and weights of children of 5 years, 8 years, and 12 years, as ascertained at Routine Medical Inspections:—

Age in Years.	HEIGHT.			
	No. examined.		Average height in inches.	
	Boys.	GIRLS.	Boys.	GIRLS.
5	143	138	42.3	42.0
8	176	155	48.3	49.0
12	151	164	57.3	55.9

Age in Years	WEIGHT.			
	No. examined.		Average weight in pounds.	
	Boys.	GIRLS.	Boys.	GIRLS.
5	143	138	41.0	40.1
8	176	155	56.6	54.0
12	151	164	77.3	81.5

The only figure to show variation of more than one inch or one pound is that for the weight of 12 year-old group. They are 1.7 lbs. heavier than the similar group in 1935. As the numbers under review are small, too much significance cannot be attached to these figures.

#### (b) CLEANLINESS.

The following table shows the percentage of children found to have verminous heads at the first cleanliness inspection made by the School Nurses in 1936.

SCHOOL.	BAD		MODERATE		SLIGHT	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Saints (Infants) .. ..	Nil	6.4	Nil	Nil	7.0	14.1
Blue Coat (Girls) .. ..	—	0.9	—	0.4	Nil	9.3
Holmer (Mixed) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.0	18.0
Holmer (Infants) .. ..	Nil	1.4	Nil	2.8	4.2	26.0
Roman Catholic (Mixed) ..	1.0	2.6	Nil	2.6	2.0	14.0
Scudamore (Boys) .. ..	Nil	—	Nil	—	1.0	—
Scudamore (Girls) .. ..	—	0.2	—	Nil	—	5.6
Scudamore (Infants) .. ..	0.5	2.2	Nil	3.0	0.5	22.0
St. James (Infants) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.0	10.4
St. Martin's (Infants) .. ..	5.0	8.0	Nil	4.0	1.6	12.0
St. Owen's (Boys) .. ..	0.3	—	0.3	—	Nil	—
St. Peter's (Girls) .. ..	—	2.7	—	2.0	—	12.0
Tupsley (Mixed) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.3	Nil	2.3



Cleanliness inspections are carried out by the School Nurses as under :—

- A. Older Children—four inspections.
- B. Younger Children—six inspections.

These inspections are carried out without previous warning. Other inspections may be made at the request of the Head Teacher. During the year 11,952 inspections were made by the Nurses and 289 cases of verminous condition of the Scalp were found. The worst of these cases were subsequently inspected at the Schools by the School Medical Officer and it was found necessary to exclude in 49 cases. In every case when a child is found to be verminous written instructions for cleansing the child are given to the parent and a steel nit comb is lent to parents on request.

In the course of Routine Medical Inspections by the School Medical Officer of which due notice is given to the parent only 4 children out of 961 were found verminous; so that with more co-operation by the parents the incidence of this condition could be much lower.

Cases of gross uncleanness are now very rare and no case of verminous condition of the body apart from the scalp was found, but with the improved conditions and facilities for washing in the homes it is hoped that much of this uncleanness will disappear.

#### **(c) CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.**

The clothing and footgear of the children is generally satisfactory. It has been found necessary to point out to parents in some instances that during cold weather more protection is needed for the thighs and legs, particularly in girls, to prevent undue cooling of the body. If rubber boots are worn during wet weather, these should be removed while the child is in school and slippers worn as they are apt to chafe the back of the knee while the child is seated.

#### **(d) MINOR AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.**

These conditions are usually found in children who are sent to the Minor Ailment Clinic by parents and teachers. At Routine Medical Inspections, one case of Impetigo and two other cases of skin disease were found to require treatment and 3 cases of the latter were found and marked to be kept under observation. Amongst special inspections were found 4 cases of Ringworm (2 of body and 2 of scalp), 2 cases of Scabies, 32 cases of Impetigo, and 429 cases of Minor skin injuries, chiefly abrasions and cuts.

#### **(e) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE AND VISUAL DEFECTS.**

There were 128 cases of Blepharitis or Inflammation of the External Eye of which all but 3 were referred for treatment. There were 2 cases of Conjunctivitis. There were 70 cases of



defective vision inspected of which 54 required treatment and 14 cases of squint of which 11 required treatment. Of these cases 35 of defective vision and 8 of Squint were new cases.

**(f) NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.**

123 children were found to have Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids of which 61 were referred for treatment. There were 25 cases of Tonsilitis only in a minor degree and 3 children had signs of adenoids without tonsilitis.

There were 5 cases of other conditions of the nose and throat. 40 children were inspected by the Ear and Throat Surgeon and in all cases he recommended operative treatment.

**(g) EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.**

There were 9 cases of defective hearing of which 1 was referred for treatment. There were 70 cases of otitis media of which 63 required treatment. 16 cases of these defects were found at the Routine Medical Inspections, and the remainder attended the Minor Ailment Clinic as Special Cases.

The child suffering from Partial Mutism and Partial Deafness to which I referred last year is still in attendance at a private school and she has not been presented for further examination during the year.

**(h) DENTAL DEFECTS.**

During the year the School Dentist devoted 18 half days to Routine Dental Inspections at the Schools and inspected 2,484 children. In addition 83 children were inspected as Specials. Of this total of 2,567, 1,187 or 46 per cent were found to require treatment. This does not mean that the remainder—54 per cent—were free from signs of dental decay. In the course of Routine Medical Inspections and without the aid of a Dental Mirror, it was found by the School Medical Officer that 425 out of 961 children inspected, had more than three decayed teeth.

The condition of the teeth of the children throughout the country generally is far from satisfactory and too little attention is paid to this by parents and employers. A glance at the mouth of applicants for employment in the handling of food might be a decisive factor in assessing fitness for employment.

**(i) ORTHOPÆDIC DEFECTS.**

The following is a list of orthopædic defects. All these cases have been kept under observation during the year.

In addition there is one cripple boy who is also epileptic maintained by the Authority at an institution outside the City. His condition does not improve.

				<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>
Old Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	8	4
Congenital club foot	...	...	...	1	—
Rickets	...	...	...	—	2
Old Hip Joint Disease	...	...	...	1	1
Wryneck with Kyphosis	...	...	...	—	1
Familial Ataxia	...	...	...	—	2
Tubercular Knee	...	...	...	1	—

**(j) HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.**

Ten cases of organic Heart Disease were inspected; of these 3 required treatment. There were 18 cases of Functional Heart Disease. Five children suffering from Heart Disease are suitable for admission to a Special School for delicate children.

There were 28 cases of Anæmia of which 7 required treatment.

**(k) TUBERCULOSIS.**

There were 5 children on the Register of Notified Cases at the end of 1936. Of these 1 case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was at no school or institution. This case was transferred to the City during the year. The other four cases were non-pulmonary, two were notified during the year and all attend school. There was one fatal case of Tubercular Meningitis notified during the year.

**(1) OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES.**

There were 9 children with defective speech. Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular) were noted in 132 children. This condition is due mainly to unhealthy condition of the mouth and throat.

In Table ii, the figure of 398 other defects and diseases covers the children attending the Minor Ailment Clinic for various minor injuries.

**(6) FOLLOWING UP.**

The children who are marked as requiring observation are seen by the School Medical Officer as Special Cases during his visit to the Schools for Routine Medical Inspection or are sent for to attend the Minor Ailment Clinic along with their parents when necessary. The School Medical Officer also "follows up" children who are found to be verminous at the inspections by the School Nurses. During the year the School Nurses made 1,105 following up visits to the homes of the school children.

**(7) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

The Board of Education has approved of Schemes for treatment of cases of—

1. Minor Ailments.
2. Defective Vision and Squint.
3. Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids. (Operative).
4. Dental Diseases (including extractions under general anæsthesia).

In addition grants are made to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital in respect of in-patient treatment at their Hospital and towards the cost of Orthopædic apparatus in suitable cases.



**(a) MINOR AILMENTS.**

The Minor Ailment Clinic is open every week day at 9 a.m. at the Town Hall. The School Medical Officer attends daily and sees all new cases and other cases as required.

During 1936, 1,084 children made 9,620 attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

**(b) VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.**

During 1936, 116 cases attended the Authority's Eye Clinic at 135, Saint Owen Street, for treatment: 3 cases were known to have been treated elsewhere. 104 of these cases were advised to obtain spectacles and by the end of the year all but 7 had obtained them. Children who wear spectacles are seen when those are first obtained and instructions are given by the School Medical Officer as to their care and maintenance in good order. 112 cases of minor external Eye Defects were treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic.

**(c and d) EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.**

The treatment of children suffering from Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids is carried out at the Herefordshire General Hospital under agreement with the Managers. During the year the Hospital asked that all children for operation should be admitted to the Hospital on the day previous to operation so that the necessary preparations could be effectively carried out, as it was found that the instructions given to parents were not carried out satisfactorily in the homes of the children. The Authority agreed to this. A throat brushing of every child is taken before admission to eliminate Diphtheria carriers. After discharge from Hospital the children are visited in their homes by the School Nurses and are seen by the School Medical Officer before returning to School. 37 operations for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids were carried out during the year. It was ascertained that 7 children had their tonsils and adenoids removed through other agencies.

**(e) DENTAL DEFECTS.**

The School Dentist is a part-time Officer who devotes two school days a week to the work of the Authority.

During 1936, he devoted 139 half days to treatment of children at the Authority's Dental Clinic, 135, Saint Owen Street. During the year 957 children made 1,968 visits for treatment. In addition 38 children attended the Herefordshire General Hospital under the Authority's Scheme for the extraction of teeth under general anæsthesia. Fuller details of dental treatment are set out in Table V at the end of this report.



**(f) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.**

Treatment of these defects can be obtained at the Herefordshire General Hospital or at the B.R.C.S. Clinic organised by the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital in their Hut in Blackfriars Street. The Authority makes grants in approved cases towards the cost.

During the year, six boys and three girls attended the B.R.C.S. Clinic for treatment and one girl was admitted to the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital.

**(g) HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.**

Children suffering from these diseases are referred to their own doctor or Hospital for treatment.

In certain cases, children suffering from these defects are excluded from physical exercises.

**(h) TUBERCULOSIS.**

All notified cases of Tuberculosis amongst school children are kept under supervision by the County Authority.

During the year, one girl suffering from Tubercular neck glands was admitted to and discharged from the County Sanatorium.

Eight other children, 5 boys and 3 girls, were admitted to the Sanatorium for observation. Of these, 2 boys and 2 girls were still in Sanatorium at the end of the year.

**(8) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

**(a) Notifiable.**

The following table shows the incidence of these diseases amongst elementary school children during the year:—

<i>Disease.</i>		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Scarlet Fever	...	10	18	28
Diphtheria ...	...	12	9	21
Erysipelas...	...	1	—	1
Typhoid Fever	...	1	—	1
Pneumonia...	...	1	—	1

There were no outbreaks of these diseases in any of the schools. The incidence of Diphtheria was less than half of that recorded in 1935.

**(b) Non-notifiable.**

Reports of the occurrence of cases of non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the Head Teachers, Parents, School Nurses and the School Attendance Officer. The only disease prevalent during the year was Measles. All Saints' School, St. James' School and St. Martin's School were affected, and 226 cases in all were reported. 28 cases of Chickenpox and 11 cases of Whooping Cough were reported.

**(9) OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.**

There are no open air schools in the area of the Authority. During summer, classes are held in the playgrounds when the weather is suitable and school journeys are undertaken in some of the schools.

**(10) PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

There is no Area Organiser for Physical Training. Physical Training is carried out in the school playgrounds and games and physical training in playing fields at the Bishop's Meadow, Widemarsh Common, Edgar Street Sports Ground, Holy Trinity Ground and in a meadow adjoining the school at Tupsley.

Instruction in Swimming and Life Saving is given to all the older children. Efficiency certificates in swimming were awarded to 475 children—194 boys and 281 girls—during the year, and certificates for life saving to 119 children—16 boys and 103 girls—during the year.

A Joint Athletic Meeting for Elementary School Children, organised by the Teachers and Staff of the Education Department, was held on Saturday, July 4th, 1936.

**(11) PROVISION OF MEALS.**

Accredited Milk is provided in all the schools to children. In cases where the parents are unable to pay for it, half a pint is given daily to all children certified by the School Medical Officer. During the year, 64 boys and 65 girls were certified. At March, 1936, 421 children were receiving free milk and 996 children received third of a pint daily on payment of a halfpenny a day. During week-ends and holidays, free milk is issued at 4 centres.

There is ample evidence that children derive benefit from this increased consumption of milk and in many cases the milk consumed at school is the only fresh milk in their dietary.



**(12) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

The School Medical Service is supervised by the School Attendance and Care Sub-Committee of the Authority. This Sub-Committee consists partly of elected and partly of co-opted members.

Parents of children are invited to attend at the schools when their children are to be submitted to routine medical examination. During the year, 573 children out of 961 were accompanied by a parent or guardian. Many children continue to be sent to the Minor Ailment Clinic unaccompanied by a parent or guardian who can give some history of the child's ailment and take instructions as to the necessary treatment.

I have again to put on record appreciation of the valuable assistance given by the Teachers and by the School Attendance Officer.

The schemes of treatment on Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids and for extraction of teeth under general anæsthesia, which are carried out at the Herefordshire General Hospital, have functioned smoothly.

In the course of routine medical inspection it was found that 93 children—34 boys and 59 girls—had been medically inspected at schools in other areas. School Medical records were applied for from the various authorities and 57 records were received, while in the case of 20 children, it was stated that no records were available.

**(13) BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**

These children are ascertained principally through the Infant Welfare Service before they attend school. Children coming from other areas after school age are reported by the Teachers or the School Attendance Officer.

A report on all dull and backward children is submitted every year on Form 41D.

The Authority maintains 1 partially blind girl, 1 partially blind boy, two mentally defective boys and one epileptic cripple boy at special residential schools outside the city. Grants are also made towards the treatment of cripple children attending the General Hospital Orthopædic Department and the B.R.C.S. Orthopædic Clinic.

In one of the schools, a special class for backward children continues to give satisfactory results. The instruction is of a practical kind and the boys take a keen interest in the work suited to their mental capacity.



During the year, one boy was notified to the Local Control Authority on reaching the age of 16 years, and a mentally defective girl was similarly notified as being ineducable.

(14 and 16) Higher Education is administered by the County Education Authority.

#### **(15) NURSERY SCHOOLS.**

Last year I referred to the special equipment provided at All Saints' School and Saint James' School for dealing with children under school age. In both these schools good work is being done, although the premises are not altogether suitable. During the year, a special clinic for Toddlers was opened by the Health Authority so that there is now ample provision for the safeguarding of the pre-school child when that is needed.

#### **(17) PAYMENTS BY PARENTS.**

Parents of children requiring treatment for Defective Vision, Dental Defects and the operative treatment of Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids have to contribute towards the cost of such treatment if their means permit, according to an approved scale. The treatment of Minor Ailments at the Clinic held every morning is free of cost to all.

#### **(18) HEALTH EDUCATION.**

Instructions in Elementary Hygiene is given to all the older children by the Teachers, in accordance with the Board of Education Syllabus. Although no organised instruction is given by Officers of the School Medical Staff, every opportunity is taken to explain clearly why certain instructions have to be carried out and printed instructions as to the Care of the Teeth, Cleanliness and Proper Breathing are issued to the Parents of children who are likely to benefit thereby.

National Mark Week was observed in the City during February and the school children attended the Exhibition and a Cinema display and lecture, and took part in an essay competition.

(19) No special enquiries were conducted during the year.

**(20) MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.**

At the end of the year, there were 29 boys on the register of Employed School Children. During the year, two medical certificates, under the Regulations governing the Employment of School Children, were issued.

Three boys were examined as to their fitness to undergo training at Special Schools, to which they had been sent by the City Justices.

Confidential Health Reports on 341 children (148 boys and 193 girls) on leaving school were sent to the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and the School Medical Officer attended all meetings of the Juvenile Employment Committee.

TABLE I.

# MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

## *A.—Routine Medical Inspections.*

### NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN THE PRESCRIBED GROUPS.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	305
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	331
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	325
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	961
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	49
					<hr/>
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	1010
					<hr/>

## *B.—Other Inspections.*

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1469
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	1091
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	2560
				<hr/>

## *C.—Children Found To Require Treatment.*

### NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT *Routine* MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (**excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions re- corded in Table II A. (3)	Total. (4)
Entrants ...	Nil	46	46
Second Age Group ...	8	27	35
Third Age Group ...	11	23	34
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (Prescribed Groups) ...	19	96	115
Other Routine Inspections ...	3	13	16
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total ...	22	109	131



TABLE II.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.**

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	2	—
	(2) " Body	—	—	2	—
	(3) Scabies .. ..	—	—	2	—
	(4) Impetigo .. ..	1	—	32	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	2	3	429	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	3	3	467	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis ..	1	3	124	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis ..	1	1	—	—
	(8) Keratitis .. ..	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS (Heads 6 to 10)	2	4	124	—
	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ..	23	14	31	2
	(12) Squint .. ..	7	3	4	—
Ear	(13) Defective Hearing	—	8	1	—
	(14) Otitis Media ..	1	7	62	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	2	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only .. ..	—	25	—	—
	(17) Adenoids only ..	2	—	1	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ..	58	58	3	3
	(19) Other Conditions	4	—	1	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. ..		2	123	—	7
(21) Defective Speech .. ..		5	3	—	1
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—				
	(22) Organic .. ..	3	6	—	1
	(23) Functional .. ..	—	18	—	—
(24) Anæmia .. ..		7	18	—	3

Lungs	(25) Bronchitis ..	2	25	—	—
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases) ..	—	—	—	—
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary—				
	(27) Definite ..	—	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected ..	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary—				
	(29) Glands ..	—	1	—	—
	(30) Bones and Joints	—	1	—	—
	(31) Skin ..	—	—	—	—
	(32) Other Forms ..	—	—	—	—
	Total (Heads 29 to 32)	—	2	—	—
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy ..	2	1	—	1
	(34) Chorea ..	—	1	—	1
	(35) Other Conditions	—	1	—	—
Deform- ities	(36) Rickets ..	—	11	—	1
	(37) Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
	(38) Other Forms ..	3	4	—	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness & Dental Diseases)		5	7	398	1
TOTAL ..		131	343	1092	21

B. CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED  
DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excel- lent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub- normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants .. ..	305	1	.3	287	94.	17	5.	Nil.	—
Second Age-group ..	331	—	—	301	90.9	30	9	Nil.	—
Third Age-group ..	325	1	.3	288	88.6	36	11.	Nil.	—
Other Routine Inspections	49	—	—	46	94.	3	6.	Nil.	—
TOTAL .. ..	1010	2	.2	922	91.2	86	8.5	Nil.	—

TABLE III.

**RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.**  
**BLIND CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	5

**DEAF CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1

**MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**  
**FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
3	Nil	Nil	2	5



## EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

## A TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	I	I

## II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	4	Nil	Nil	4

## B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	I	Nil	Nil	I

## C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	15	Nil	5	20

## D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Nil	5	Nil	Nil	5

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Severe Epilepsy and Crippling	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

TABLE IV.

## TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect.  (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i> (2)	<i>Otherwise.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
SKIN—			
Ringworm—Scalp.			
(i) X-Ray Treatment. If none indicate by dash .. ..	—	—	—
(ii) Other Treatment .. ..	2	—	2
Ringworm—Body .. ..	2	—	2
Scabies .. ..	2	—	2
Impetigo .. ..	31	1	32
Other skin disease .. ..	414	15	429
MINOR EYE DEFECTS (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) .. ..	112	12	124
MINOR EAR DEFECTS .. ..	54	7	61
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	658	149	807
TOTAL ..	1275	184	1459

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding  
Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

<i>Disease or Defect.</i>	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ..	116	3	119
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL ..	116	3	119

  

	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>	<i>Otherwise.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of Children for whom Spectacles were			
(a) Prescribed ..	104	3	107
(b) Obtained .. ..	97	3	100

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND  
THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.  (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.  (2)				Total.  (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	37	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	44	—	Nil	44

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.  
(iv) Other Defects of the Nose and Throat.



## GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Under the Authority's Scheme.		
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
Number of Children treated .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Otherwise. (2)			
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopædic clinic.	Total number treated,
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	
Number of children treated .. ..	1	Nil	9	9

## TABLE V.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist :—

Aged :		No.				
(a) Routine Age Groups	5	..	234	}	Total	.. 2484
	6	..	294			
	7	..	226			
	8	..	265			
	9	..	288			
	10	..	301			
	11	..	253			
	12	..	276			
	13	..	231			
	14	..	116			
(b) Specials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	83
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	..	..	..	..	..	2567

(2) Number Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1187
(3) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	957
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1968

## (5) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	..	..	..	18
Treatment	..	..	..	139
				—

Total .. 157

## (6) Fillings :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	792
Temporary teeth	..	..	39
			—

Total .. 831

## (7) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	51
Temporary teeth	..	..	171
			—

Total .. 222

(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions .. .. 38

## (9) Other Operations :—

Permanent teeth	..	..	1073
Temporary teeth	..	..	85
			—

Total .. 1158

### TABLE VI.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	6
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	11,952
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	..	..				289
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2 and 3) of the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..			Nil.
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—						
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..			Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	..	..	..			Nil.

# INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Abattoir ... ..	29
Ambulance Facilities ... ..	9
Ante-natal Clinic ... ..	12
Area ... ..	7
Bakehouses ... ..	31
Baths, Public ... ..	21
Bed Bugs ... ..	21
Births ... ..	8, 13
Blindness ... ..	38, 57
Cancer ... ..	38
Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 ... ..	12
Blind and Deaf ... ..	57
Employment of ... ..	59
Mentally Defective ... ..	57
Uncleanliness ... ..	50
Clinics ... ..	9, 12
Clearance Areas ... ..	26, 27
Closet Accommodation ... ..	15
Committee, Care ... ..	46
Education ... ..	46
Health ... ..	2
Housing Acts ... ..	2
Maternity and Child Welfare ... ..	2
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	19
Co-operation of Parents and others ... ..	57
Co-ordination in Health Work ... ..	47
Deaths... ..	8, 41
Dental Defects ... ..	52, 54
Diphtheria ... ..	35
Disinfection ... ..	36
Drainage and Sewerage ... ..	15, 17
Ear Disease ... ..	52, 54
Employment of Children ... ..	59
Enteric Fever ... ..	35
Epileptic Children ... ..	57
Eye Disease ... ..	51, 54
Factory and Workshop Act, Work under ... ..	22, 23
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, etc. ... ..	31, 32
Health Education ... ..	58
Health Visitors, Visits ... ..	10, 11
Height of Children ... ..	50
Hereford Corporation Act, 1936 ... ..	22
Hospitals ... ..	9, 34
Housing ... ..	23—27
Infantile Mortality ... ..	13
Infant Feeding ... ..	11
Infant Life Protection ... ..	12
Infectious Diseases ... ..	34—39, 55
Influenza ... ..	35
Laboratory, Facilities and Work ... ..	9, 28
Legal Proceedings ... ..	40
Maternal Mortality ... ..	10
Maternity and Child Welfare ... ..	11—14
May Fair ... ..	19
Meals, Provision of ... ..	56
Measles ... ..	35
Meat Inspection ... ..	29, 30



	Page
Medical Inspection Returns ... ..	60—68
Medical Inspection ... ..	48, 49
Medical Treatment ... ..	53
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ... ..	32
Midwives ... ..	10
Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders ... ..	27—29
Milk, Bacteriological Examination of ... ..	28
Milk, Samples ... ..	28, 31
Milk in Schools ... ..	56
Minor Ailments ... ..	51, 54
Notices served, etc. ... ..	17
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ... ..	13
Nuisances ... ..	17
Nursery Schools ... ..	58
Nursing in the Home ... ..	9
Nutrition ... ..	34, 49
Offensive Trades ... ..	19
Open Air Schools ... ..	56
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	35—39
Orthopædic Defects and Treatment ... ..	52, 55
Overcrowding ... ..	25
Physical Training ... ..	56
Population ... ..	7
Public Cleansing ... ..	16
Public Conveniences ... ..	19
Puerperal Morbidity and Fever ... ..	10, 35
Rag Flock Acts ... ..	20
Rateable Value ... ..	7
Rivers and Streams ... ..	15
Sanitary Circumstances ... ..	14
Sanitary Inspection ... ..	16
Scarlet Fever ... ..	35
Schools ... ..	22, 47
„ Heating and Ventilation ... ..	48
School Hygiene ... ..	47
School Medical Report ... ..	47
Sewerage ... ..	15
Shellfish ... ..	34
Shops Act, 1934 ... ..	20
Skin Disease... ..	51
Slaughterhouse ... ..	19, 29
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 ... ..	31
Smoke Abatement ... ..	21
Social Conditions ... ..	7
Staff, Public Health Department ... ..	6
„ School Medical Department ... ..	46
Statistics, General and Vital ... ..	7, 8
Still Births ... ..	8
Superannuation Act ... ..	39
Swimming, Instruction in ... ..	56
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	19
Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	52, 54
Treatment Centres ... ..	9
Tuberculosis ... ..	38, 53, 55
Unemployment Figures ... ..	8
Vision, Defective ... ..	51, 54
Water Supply ... ..	14
Weight of Children ... ..	50



